

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 270.

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER GOODS.

SUMMER GOODS.

AFTER THE 4th.

After the Fourth of July finds us heavily overstocked with many kinds of goods for summer. They must be sold at whatever price they will quickly bring.

It isn't practicable to set particulars before you in the papers to-day, nor indeed any day, with anything like fullness. Whatever we have too much of for the season will be marked down as soon as we get to it, taking the most urgent things first.

Laws that should have sold at 12 1/2 cents when they came, a week ago, must now go at 10 cents. Woolen checks, debeiges, flannel suitings, silk and wool garnitures and black grenadines go down. Many sorts of hosiery; men's and boys' hats of a great many sorts; and all the ladies' trimmed hats and bonnets go down. Boys' clothing suffers a severe sorting out. Some whole stocks and all broken ones go down. Laces, embroideries and white goods we can't reduce the price of, no matter how many there are; for we have all the trade we can serve now.

Besides goods that are so strictly reasonable as to be urgent, all the odds and ends in the store go down.

Whatever you may want there's a fair probability that we have it below the market price.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Streets, and City Hall Square,

PHILADELPHIA.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST!

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST!

GENTLEMEN,

WE HAVE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

In the Very Best Imported Makes. An Elegant Assortment of Fine English and French Worsteds Suitings and Coatings. An Elegant Assortment of the Very Best Makes of

AMERICAN WOOLENS.

At this time we offer special inducements in above goods. We will make to order any article of CLOTHING, in best possible manner, 20 per cent less than regular prices. We cordially invite inspection of our stock and prices before purchasing. Bargains in Gent's Furnishing Goods. Elegant Lines of Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs and Suspenders. Neckwear in Latest Styles.

—ALSO, THE—

BEST \$1.00 DRESS SHIRTS IN THE CITY.

Remember that during the months of July and August we close our store at 6 o'clock except Saturday evenings.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST,

25 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

JACOB M. MARKS.

JOHN A. CHARLES.

JOHN B. ROTH.

LANE & CO.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Dry Goods Offered at Great Bargains,

AT THE OLD RELIABLE STAND,

No. 24 East King Street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—Special Inducements in Black and Colored Silks. The general DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT constantly being added to and prices marked down to promote quick sales. KNOCKING GOODS DEPARTMENT complete in all its details. FINEST QUALITY QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE in immense variety and at very low prices. DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT unsurpassed in quantity and quality, and goods in all the departments guaranteed to be what they are sold for. Call and see us.

JACOB M. MARKS.

JOHN A. CHARLES.

JOHN B. ROTH.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic, especially:

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APETITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting the Food, Heaving, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, &c.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give heartache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 22 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

For Sale at COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLINN & WILLSON!

FLINN & WILLSON!

(SUCCESSORS TO FLINN & BISHMAN.)

HOUSE FURNISHING!

Full Line for Summer. Genuine Mason Fruit Jars, Genuine Protective Fruit Jars, Cheapest in the City. Tin Fruit Cans, Jelly Tumblers, Preserving Kettles of all kinds, Window Screens, Water Coolers, Fly Traps, Water Filters.

FISHING TACKLE.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER.

Painting, Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing and Spouting Specialties.

FLINN & WILLSON,

SIGN OF THE TWO LARGE DOGS,

152 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1881.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

A CRITICAL VIEW OF THEM.

The Salient Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. Chaucery F. Black in New York Sun.

The Adams administration has, by common consent, become the object of universal execration. The Federalists, and the features beyond the personal integrity of the infatuated man who composed it, history has failed to mention them. The British craze pervaded it from first to last; and the excesses of the French revolution, together with the celebrated affair, whereby it was made to appear that Talleyrand had endeavored to extort from the American ambassadors a large sum as the price of a treaty, had set the tide with momentary but tremendous force in favor of the British party. The Hamilton measures were continued, and others even more odious and in more flagrant violation of the constitution were added. The Alien law enabled the president to banish foreigners at pleasure, and was aimed especially at the French republicans. The Sedition law was intended to silence criticism, and it was rigorously and brutally enforced. The country was pushed to the verge of war with France and to the edge of a most unnatural alliance with England; and this—long after the determination of France to keep the peace with us at any price had been known—was made the pretext of great military and naval establishments, involving an enormous increase of the public debt, both of which were in themselves primary objects of Federalist policy. Faint and press remarks of "Federalist" and "Republican" regarding the Jacobins of France and their alleged friends and allies, the Republicans of America. Every excess, every horror of the French revolution were predicted as the natural consequences of the triumph of Jeffersonian Democracy, among the least of which were the dissolution of the Union and bloody anarchy. We say the least deliberately, for in the dream of diabolism which haunted the desperate Federalist of that day were things which may not even be written.

Jefferson had been elected vice president with Adams. He remained at his post and guided the contest at the seat of government. But many of the Republican leaders gave up the contest in Congress, and went into the state legislatures "to raise the people" to a just sense of their wrongs. Gallatin alone remained in the House, where the Federalist members shouted him down, and inflicted every indignity possible in such a body. There was talk even of "deportation" of obnoxious persons, and the attorney general was as ready as any to support the measure.

But the Federalists had pushed their plan of centralization too boldly. When the people saw that they had "been duped into the support of measures calculated to sap the very foundation of republicanism" they swept the offending party from the cities, and elected a republican again, only after the lapse of more than half a century, when the crimes of its ancestors had been forgotten, to run the same course and to meet, it is to be hoped, the same fate.

The election of 1800 resulted in the choice of Jefferson and Burr. But the party which held power, like the party which held power in 1876, could not afford to lay it down at the bidding of the people and they determined, if possible, to hold on to it, and, if necessary, to change the laws; but the governor quietly laid the letter away with an endorsement indicating his deep sense of the infamy of the proposal, and that was the end of the first attempt to tamper with the electoral vote of a state. Then they founded the Democratic party, and the Federalist party, and the latter, in the person of Burr, was the only decent thing that they conceived the project of defeating an election altogether, and installing the president of the Senate, a scheme which was abandoned only because the majority of the Federalist staff had the majority of 1876. When every other resource had been exhausted they resorted to the ineffable baseness of attempting to bargain with Jefferson himself, but their overtures were rejected with contempt. The Federalist party was like all such parties, it was rotten before it was dead, and a hasty interment was the only decent thing it could demand.

In obedience to the will of the people, complied with only after a long and perilous contest in the House, Mr. Jefferson became president on the 4th of March, 1801. As a mere literary production, the inaugural was simply perfect; while as a statement of fundamental theories and republican principles of conduct, it became at once, and remains to this day, a very superior and instructive treatise. The two administrations which followed came fully up to the proclamation. To this hour it is uncertain whether the first Democratic president rode on horseback and almost alone to the place of his inauguration, or "walked up from his lodging house attended by a few gentlemen." At all events the ceremony was of the simplest and plainest. When he reached the White House the whole of the old Hamiltonian system of courtly etiquette was brushed away; the hand of the republican president was freely given to every citizen, and his ear to every complaint. He communicated with Congress by written message, and dispensed with the absurd parade of the address to the executive.

But the "Monocrats" died hard. To the last moment of its existence the Adams administration continued to struggle against fate. Hamilton's plan of augmenting the weight of the government by "entangling the states into convenient districts" and setting up a crowd of new judges had been partly adopted, and John Marshall was busy until midnight of the 24 of March preparing the commissions, when Levi Lincoln, by order of Jefferson, summarily relieved him, so summarily that Marshall declared he was allowed to take nothing away but his hat. The commissions were withheld, and the "midnight judges" never sat. This done, the prisons were opened, and the languishing victims of the unconstitutional Sedition law set free. Then, with his illustrious cabinet, Madison, Gallatin, Smith, Dearborn and Lincoln, he began the great work of reducing the government to every department to a state of republican simplicity. Mr. Jefferson's sovereign care for all the ill of the state was the introduction of the

most rigid economy; a frugal government is seldom corrupt and never oppressive. He cut down the great military and naval establishments bequeathed by the Federalists as rapidly as the law permitted; and finally, with the aid of Congress, reduced the army to about three thousand men, which were all that an honest government had any use for. He reduced the diplomatic force to the great ministers at London, Paris and Madrid. He dismissed unnecessary officials as fast as investigation disclosed their existence. He directed Gallatin to simplify the treasury statements and accounts, so as to render them intelligible to the plainest citizen, and invited every citizen to the redaction of the whole system of internal taxation, including three-fourths of the whole civil list, was abolished at a blow, and the deficiency supplied by Jefferson's invariable expedient, economy. When he had exhausted his discretion he appealed to Congress for authority to make further reductions, and the curious spectacle was presented of an executive petitioning the Legislature for permission to surrender power and to give up patronage. The result was the rapid decrease of the public debt, which the Federalists had regarded as a "national blessing," and the rise of a new question, now, indeed, in every part of the earth: What should be done with the surplus? Of this government, in truth, the people knew nothing but the lessons; its history was not perceptible. This was "the system of Jefferson." It was faithfully continued under his legal descendants, Madison and Monroe, and has never for an instant of time ceased to command the deliberate approval of the American people. If it has been displaced by corrupt administrations, they have never yet dared to go to the country upon their Federalist principles. They have uniformly disguised their measures, denied their purposes, and ridden into power upon false pretences.

Then Gen. Garfield said the principles of Jefferson were wrong, he meant only to say that the special interests, opposed to popular liberty, and depending for their existence upon Federal consolidation, corruption and extravagance were gaining. But they gained in like proportion from 1789 to 1801. The power of the few seemed then as impracticable as now. Hamilton believed that the election of Adams in 1796 had sanctioned the civil revolution, impressed upon the constitution the quality of expansiveness, settled practically the question of the "British model," and the hybrid abortion of 1817, and confirmed the power of the Federalists for all time. Gen. Garfield interprets recent elections in the same way, and is just as much mistaken. The interests of the people remain the same; the Federalists have changed. Jefferson's simple faith in their ultimate good sense was justified on the first great occasion for the exercise of their "sober judgment, and there can be no reasonable doubt that it will be justified again, when, as in 1800, the special causes of delusion have passed away.

But Mr. Jefferson loved to see the people move in their primary capacity; the less they trusted to their representatives and the more they trusted to themselves the greater was their safety. The Federalists were their "the people and for the people," they should manage them, and "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty." Accordingly, in every hour of peril, he exhorted them to organize, to deliberate, to come together in local societies, being connected by the ties of fraternal interest and correspondence, might pass the signals of danger from one to another, "like that shepherd's whistle which, sounding through the listening stillness of the night, gives warning that the wolf is near." It was the voluntary local associations, the vigilance committees, the committees of correspondence, which lent the strongest impulse to the revolution, and it was the voice of the people rising in thunder from the "Democratic Societies" which struck terror to the hearts of the Federalists in 1800. The popular club is the chosen engine of liberty everywhere; and the Jeffersonian club, planted in every neighborhood, is the one thing that the Federalists fear. The Federalists were roused by Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin. Shall we not take this leaf also from the handbook of freedom which comes down to us from the "author of the Declaration of Independence" and the "War of the Revolution" party? He lay dying on the 3d of July, 1826, his mighty intellect, half released from its embarrassment of flesh, reverted fondly to this system of popular machinery for the security of popular rights. Fanciful the stage again in progress, he cried out: "Warn the committees!" and rising in the bed he seemed to be tracing with eager but shrunken hand a dispatch to the emboldened patriots. These were almost his last words. The next day being the 4th of July, and the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration, he passed away at high noon, and in the very hour of its adoption. When he shall have "waxed," when his teachings shall have lost their influence, when his memory shall have ceased to be dear, the free institutions of America will be no more.

Mr. Jefferson had a scientific mind of the highest order, and he gave to his doctrines the simplest and clearest explanations of which they were capable. Such expositions, precise and beautiful, at once exact and comprehensive, are found scattered through his political writings. The most familiar are those in the first inaugural, and in the letter to Mr. Gerry (p. 267, vol. 4, of his works). The following brief statement comprises the whole system:

The tenth amendment of the constitution is the basis of the construction, the sacred and comprehensive guarantee of American liberty. "The support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

An honest administration of the government, which in the present day means a plain application of the public moneys to the public service, but a faithful observance of the limitations of the constitution. Of applicants for office three questions only need be asked: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?"

A number of officials sufficient for the transaction of the public business; no superfluities to eat out the substance of the people. A diplomatic establishment limited to the public necessities; nothing for parade; nothing for patronage. A sleepless jealousy of standing armies; a necessary force always dangerous to liberty; the military embodiment of the people in the state the surest safeguard of public peace and domestic rights. The money collected by taxation to be expended only on the object specified in the constitution. It may not be distributed to favorites in the form of bounties or of subsidies, nor given away in charity. He

urged the state of Virginia to be liberal toward the San Domingo sufferers, but he denied the right of Congress to grant them a dollar.

Economy in the public expenditures, not only that the people may be lightly burdened, but that the purity of the administration may be preserved. Extravagance is the parent of corruption, and corruption the parent of usurpation. A public thief is a public enemy. During the eight years of his administration there was not even an Indian war, simply because there was no swindle to provoke one. Every word of promise was kept, and every dollar was sacredly applied to the purpose for which it had been appropriated.

No power in the general government to lay one class of citizens under tribute to another; duties levied for revenue, and discriminations permissible only against those countries which discriminate against us. "Free commerce with all nations, entangling alliances with none." He held that all restrictions upon the freedom of trade were but remnants of barbarism, and a state of things in which any people, wherever situated, might, freely exchange its surplus for the surplus of any other would produce the greatest sum of human happiness.

The power to prosecute internal improvements belongs to the states; whether wisely or not, it was certainly withheld from the general government. In order to apply even an incidental surplus to the treasury to such objects an amendment would be necessary.

Congress has no power to erect a private, or a mixed private and public, corporation, to do that by indirect means which the United States may not do directly.

Eternal hostility to monopolies; no power to create them is granted; the whole spirit of the constitution prohibits them. But such was Mr. Jefferson's dread of these subtle and formidable enemies of freedom that he carefully recommended a separate clause in the bill of rights "to guard them" forever. But the danger at that time seemed so remote to all but this far-sighted sentinel on the watch tower, that his solemn warning passed unheeded and posterity is paying the penalty.

Supreme confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and implicit obedience to their will when legally expressed.

This is the system of Jefferson; that of Hamilton was in all points the precise opposite. His friend and admirer, Gouverneur Morris, who delivered the most notable of his funeral orations, stated his opinions in a nutshell: "Gen. Hamilton disliked the constitution, believing all republican government radically defective. He hated republican government. He despised the people. He believed that the time would be involved in some war which might strengthen our Union and nerve the executive. He never failed, on every occasion, to advocate the excellence of, and avoid his attachment to, monarchical government."

Between these systems of Jefferson and of Hamilton party call upon this generation of Americans to decide, and they ask us to reverse the judgment of our ancestors. We have no doubt whatever upon which side the choice will fall.

Proof Positive. We have the most positive and convincing proof that Thomas' Electric Oil is a most effective specific for both rheumatism and neuralgia. It gives instant relief for all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., and as an internal remedy, it is invaluable. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

When There's a Will There's a Way. Anyone who has the will to try Thomas' Electric Oil will surely find the way to robust health, in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., and as an internal remedy, it is invaluable. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

ASTRICH BROS. ADVERTISMENT. LANCASTER BAZAAR. 13 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA. On Wednesday, July 6, We will continue a special sale of LACES.

Our assortment of Laces is the largest ever shown in this city, and our prices are certainly the lowest. A full line of Valenciennes Laces at 10c, 12c and 15c a yard. Fine Laces at 20c, 25c and 30c a yard. Fine Venetian Laces at 30c and 35c a yard. Fine Russian Laces at 40c and 45c a yard. Fine Mosaic Laces, 2 1/2 inches wide, 12c a yard.

Real and Imitation Torchon Laces. CREAM AND BLACK SPANISH LACE. BLACK CHANTILLY AND IMPORTED LACE. New styles of Laces received daily and sold at very low figures. Samples sent to all parts of the country and orders promptly attended to.

ASTRICH BROS. COAL. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL. 22-1/2 North Water St., Lancaster, Pa. Branch Office: No. 20 CENTRE SQUARE, Harrisburg, Pa.

COHO & WILEY. 350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL. Connection With the Telegraphic Exchange. Branch Office: No. 20 CENTRE SQUARE, Harrisburg, Pa.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

"A PROPHET IS NOT WITHOUT A HONOR SAVE IN HIS OWN COUNTRY." True and yet like most truisms it has its exceptions. The most striking illustration of this is found in the reputation acquired by Mishler's Herb Bitters during the twenty-five years it has been before the people. Growing from small beginnings as simply a local remedy, it has steadily worked its way to the foremost rank among the standard medical preparations of the age; yet nowhere is it more highly regarded than right here at home, in the scenes of its earliest victories over disease. You can scarcely find a man, woman or child in Lancaster county, who, at some time or other, has not used it, and the testimony of all is given in its praise. The farmer, the mechanic, laboring men and women, the merchant, the clergyman, the banker, the lawyer; people in every walk and condition of life are all alike familiar with its merits.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, member of Congress from this district, suffering from an affection of the kidneys, could find relief in nothing else. In a letter to a friend (now in our possession) he writes: "MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw." The Hon. A. L. Hayes, Law Judge of the Courts of Lancaster county, writes: "I have used it myself and in my family and am satisfied that its reputation is not unwarranted." Hon. George Sanderson, Mayor of Lancaster city for 10 years, writes: "It has become familiar as a household word, and a necessary addition to the medical requirements of every family. In my opinion it is THE BEST REMEDY EVER INTRODUCED."

Jacob F. Frey, Esq., Sheriff of Lancaster county, was cured of Rheumatism. J. O. Steinhilber, Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital, testifies to its success in that institution in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Asthma and Scrofula, and this testimony is endorsed from a like experience by A. Falzer, Esq., Steward of the Lancaster County Almshouse.

The proprietors have in their possession thousands of letters and certificates from persons in every section of the country who have been cured of various diseases, and it is their proud boast that they have never published a line that was not genuine, nor a name that was not authorized. Some of these read like miracles, but the facts are indisputable. One of the most remarkable is the case of Isaac Seltzer, of Mayerstown, Lebanon county, Pa., cured of Hereditary Scrofula, aggravated by a pork diet. He had two large jars of scabs which he saved and brought to us as a curiosity. He has not two square inches on his entire body that is not marked with a scar, yet Mishler's Herb Bitters cured him.

To-day it is sold by druggists and country storekeepers in almost every town, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of this great country, and everywhere the same verdict is recorded. Thousands of families far removed from physicians rely upon it in every emergency and it never fails them; with it in the house they feel, yes they know, they are safe against the attacks of disease. It has earned, it possesses and will continue to deserve the confidence of the people.

A preparation thus approved alike by the most prominent officials and the great mass of the community must possess merit. In fact it is a CERTAIN REMEDY for purifying the blood and secretions—A QUICK AND ABSOLUTE CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases of the Kidneys, Cramp in the Stomach and every form of Indigestion—A SURE REMEDY for Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and all other periodical Complaints. AN IMMEDIATE RELIEF for Dysentery, Cholera, Morbus and Kindred Diseases. IT IS A PURE AND WHOLESOME STOMACHIC; AN UNEQUALLED APPETIZER, A TONIC WITHOUT A RIVAL AND A PANACEA for all Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Throat. IT CURES Fever and Ague with greater certainty than Quinine, and in the river bottoms of the West has largely superseded that long-considered specific for Chills and Fever, and the various forms of Malaria. Its tendency to direct action upon the kidneys renders its use peculiarly beneficial in all diseases of this nature. It prevents the formation of gravel, and where formed will dissolve and remove it. The astringent and tonic will find it most comforting and strengthening; it remedies the frequent necessity for getting up at night and will ensure sound sleep.

PROMPT, CERTAIN AND POWERFUL in its effects; it is so mild and gentle in its operations that it may be given with absolute safety to the youngest child. LADIES, old and young, married and single, in every walk and condition of life will find its occasional use highly beneficial. The weary aches, the pains in the back and shoulders, the sinking, all gone feelings, nausea and headaches, will be avoided and the painful checks of the weak and debilitated will yield the rose and peach in the brightness and delicacy of their bloom. In a word IT IS NATURE'S OWN ASSISTANT, SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES. Enclosed in a yellow wrapper. See that the cork is covered by a cent proprietary stamp from our own private date, bearing a finely engraved portrait of Dr. B. Mishler. It is sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. Try it.

The Mishler Herb Bitters Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS, LANCASTER, PA. A WORD TO MOTHERS. If your child has worms, you will find PROF. PARKER'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP, the Safest, Speediest and Surest Remedy. IT DESTROYS AND REMOVES THEM WITHOUT FAIL. No Castor Oil, Magnesia or any other after physics is required. It is so pleasant that even the youngest child will take it readily. Ask for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup and Take No Other. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. Price 25 cents per Bottle.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING, &c. When we take your money we intend to give its full equivalent in CLOTHING,

as well as everything else that we sell. And if the CLOTHES are wrong don't condemn us without first giving us an opportunity to right matters. You will always find us willing to make every thing satisfactory that prove otherwise. To-day you can buy a DRESS STRAW HAT

For 50 cents. The former prices of most of them were \$1, and some of them were as high as \$1.50; but now they are all gathered together, and you can have your choice for 50 cents. FURNISHING GOODS

Are a specialty with us, and it is very rare, indeed, that we are called upon for anything that we have not, and the prices so suit.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, 36-38 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

NEW CLOTHING STORE. AL. ROSENSTEIN'S ONE PRICE HOUSE, 37 North Queen Street.

GREAT MARK DOWN: Suits to Order formerly \$15; now \$12. Suits to Order formerly \$18; now \$15. Suits to Order formerly \$22; now \$18. Suits to Order formerly \$25; now \$20. Suits to Order formerly \$30; now \$25.

And every Suit warranted a Perfect Fit. Trimmed with the Best Trimmings the market affords. Merchant Tailoring Department

is now on a sure footing. Every Garment we made to order this season was not only a perfect fit, but the style of cut was positively never equaled in this city before. Our Ready-Made Department is still filled with CHOICE SUITS, which have been reduced 10 per cent.

We have the Choicest Lot of WHITE VESTS DUCK, MARSEILLES and REVERSIBLE, BOTH WHITE AND COLORED; ALSO REDUCED 10 PER CENT. LINEN COATS IN 20 DIFFERENT STYLES, FROM 30 CENTS UP. OUR STOCK OF Gents' Furnishing Goods Cannot be Exceeded in This City.

One visit to my store will certainly convince you that the above assertions are true. AL. ROSENSTEIN The Leader of Fashion, NO. 37 N. QUEEN ST., LANCASTER, PA.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE. CHINA HALL. JELLY TUMBLERS, JELLY TUMBLERS. COM. TUMBLERS, COM. TUMBLERS. MASON FRUIT JARS. 120 ODD CUPS. —AT— HIGH & MARTIN'S, 15 EAST KING STREET. MEDICAL. SILVER JEWELRY. LACE PINS, EAR RINGS AND BRACELETS, NECK CHAINS AND HAIR PINS, STUPELS, SLEEVE BUTTONS AND SCARF PINS OF SILVER. AUGUSTUS RHODES, No. 20 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.